## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 12-9640	V 12-9640 PA (JEMx)			November 15, 2012	
Title	Broadway F	ederal Bank, FSB v. The Greater Open Door Church of God in Christ, et al.				
Present: The Honorable		PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE				
Paul Songco			Not Reported		N/A	
Deputy Clerk		Court Reporter		Tape No.		
Attorneys Present for Plaintiff:			Attorneys Present for Defendants:			
None			None			
Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER						

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendant The Greater Open Door Church of God in Christ ("Defendant") on November 9, 2012. (Docket No. 1.) Plaintiff Broadway Federal Bank, FSB's ("Plaintiff") Complaint, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court, asserts a single cause of action for unlawful detainer. Defendant, who is appearing pro se, asserts that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. <u>See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.,</u> 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A "strong presumption" against removal jurisdiction exists. <u>Gaus v. Miles, Inc.,</u> 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. <u>Scott v. Breeland</u>, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, this Court has original jurisdiction over civil actions "arising under" federal law. Removal based on § 1331 is governed by the "well-pleaded complaint" rule. Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams, 482 U.S. 386, 392, 107 S. Ct. 2425, 2429, 96 L. Ed. 2d 318 (1987). Under the rule, "federal jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on the face of plaintiff's properly pleaded complaint." Id. at 392, 107 S. Ct. at 2429, 96 L. Ed. 2d 318. If the complaint does not specify whether a claim is based on federal or state law, it is a claim "arising under" federal law only if it is "clear" that it raises a federal question. Duncan v. Stuetzle, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996). Thus, plaintiff is generally the "master of the claim." Caterpillar, 482 U.S. at 392, 107 S. Ct. at 2429, 96 L. Ed. 2d 318. "A case may not be removed to federal court on the basis of a federal defense, including the defense of pre-emption." Id. at 393, 107 S. Ct. at 2430, 96 L. Ed. 2d 318 (emphasis in original). The only exception to this rule is where plaintiff's federal claim has been disguised by "artful pleading," such as where the only claim is a federal one or is a state claim preempted by federal law. Sullivan v. First Affiliated Sec., Inc., 813 F.2d 1368, 1372 (9th Cir. 1987).

Here, the underlying Complaint contains only a single cause of action for unlawful detainer. No federal claim is alleged. Defendant alleges that removal is proper because this court has original

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jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 in that it arises under 12 U.S.C. § 1818. However, Plaintiff's Complaint alleges an action for unlawful detainer and damages. No federal question is presented.

For the foregoing reasons, Defendant has failed to meet the burden of showing that federal question jurisdiction exists over this action. Accordingly, because the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, this action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 12U03364. See 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c).

IT IS SO ORDERED.